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SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation
 of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

Those communities whose newspapers
 are declaring that the "smoke nuisance"
 must be got rid of can come to Indian-
 apolis, breathe pure air, and see the sun-
 light.

The State of Michigan is out of debt.

In 1890 the debt was \$3,288,842, and during
 the war it was increased to \$4,644,243. There are those who attribute this
 result to thirty-five years of unbroken
 Republican control.

The heralded affidavit of Mr. Crawford,
 who interviewed Mr. Cleveland for the
 New York World, in which it is
 claimed that his report was correct as
 far as it went, will be interesting reading.
 Mr. Cleveland has not denied its
 authenticity.

GENERAL BUTLER condemns the ware-
 house scheme which farmers in some
 States have asked for on the ground
 that the system would enable speculators
 and syndicates to buy up the certificates
 and thus corner the produce they
 contain. For once, the General is ap-
 parently right.

WALL street shows something of the
 animation of past years. Prices of
 stocks are advancing, and the lambs,
 with their soft but small fleeces, are
 rushing in to be shorn later by the vet-
 erans and old dogs bleating will be
 heard, and the failure of firms and the
 peculations of employees will be traced
 to that shearing-place.

MR. TAGGART did not succeed in con-
 vincing Mr. Coy that it was his duty to
 take a back seat. On the contrary,
 quite the reverse. Mr. Coy organized
 the Democratic committee yesterday,
 putting in his friend Holt for chairman,
 and his friend Brown for secretary. Mr.
 Coy expects to be chairman of the ex-
 ecutive committee. Simeon is in the
 saddle.

The secretary of the Actuarial Society
 of America has made a careful study,
 based upon life-insurance returns, of the
 results of *la grippe*, which shows that the
 death losses during the first quarter of
 the present year were 23 per cent. larger
 than in the corresponding period of 1889.
 He finds that the disease has carried
 away the older policy-holders and those
 who would have readily succumbed to
 some other disease.

The Chicago News censures the Mas-
 ter Builders' Association of that city for
 refusing to meet or treat with the
 striking carpenters on equal terms for a
 fair adjustment of matters in controversy.
 "The master builders," says the
 News, "have been giving an exhibition
 of malice during the last few weeks
 which has not heightened this commu-
 nity's regard for them." The contractors
 seem to be oppressed by an awful sense
 of dignity.

The military clause in the Constitu-
 tion of the German empire restricts the
 annual conscription for the army to 1
 per cent. of the population. If a stand-
 ing order required every State in our
 Union to furnish each year one man out
 of every hundred for the military ser-
 vice, Americans would have better cause
 for complaining than they have ever
 had yet. The truth is, Americans do
 not begin to appreciate the blessings
 they enjoy.

A DEMOCRATIC paper says proudly of
 Grover Cleveland's admission to prac-
 tice in the United States Supreme Court:
 "This is the first time in the history of
 our government that an ex-President
 has made and been granted a similar
 application." An explanation of this
 fact may lie in the circumstance that
 former Presidents who were lawyers
 had enjoyed a practice in the higher
 courts of the land previous to their elec-
 tion as chief magistrates.

SENATOR JAMES B. BECK, of Ken-
 tucky, who died yesterday, was a man
 of decided ability and force of charac-
 ter, and a useful man in the Senate. A
 Scotchman by birth, he possessed some
 of the usual characteristics of his race,
 and was noted for his study, honesty,
 stubborn adherence to conviction and
 tenacity of purpose. At all times he
 had the courage of his opinions, and
 was generally able to support them
 with strong arguments. His place is
 not likely to be filled by as good a man.

KEMMLER, the New York murderer,
 who has been reprieved by a two-ter-
 minal court, chopped a woman into

twenty-seven pieces. Our own Aszman
 did not cut his victim into so many frag-
 ments, but he is allowed another chance
 for his worthless life just the same. If
 it is ever allowable for a court to strain
 at a point, the strain should come in the
 direction of ridding the earth of the
 Kemmler and Aszman variety of brute.
 The public is less concerned with the
 method of their removal than with its
 certainty and swiftness; either elec-
 tricity or hanging will do. While human
 law lasts, however, justice must wait
 while courts quibble.

AN IMPENDING CONFLICT.

It is probable the closing years of
 the nineteenth century will witness one
 of the greatest struggles for territorial
 acquisition and aggrandizement re-
 corded in history. The principal parties
 to this struggle will be England and Ger-
 many, with Italy, Portugal and Belgium
 as interested witnesses. The scene will
 be Africa, and the prize will be a con-
 tinent. Present indications point clearly
 to a coming contest between the two
 great powers above named for the pos-
 session and control of central Africa, in-
 volving the subjugation of its natives, the
 substitution of civilization for savagery,
 the establishment of good government
 in lieu of wandering bands and tribal
 relations, and, last, but not least, the
 commercial control of the vast resources
 and still vaster possibilities of what will
 soon cease to be known as the Dark
 Continent. This struggle for territorial
 supremacy will be the most notable of
 modern times, and will certainly have
 a material effect on the politics of Europe,
 if, indeed, it does not lead to a general
 war.

It is remarkable that Africa, sepa-
 rated from Europe only by a narrow
 sea and lying almost in the
 pathway between Britain and her East-
 ern possessions, should have con-
 tinued for centuries comparatively
 unknown and unexplored, while the
 movement of civilization was occupying
 and possessing another continent far
 more distant, and, perhaps, not richer in
 natural resources. For some reason, in-
 scrutable to human knowledge, Provi-
 dence seems to have reserved Africa as
 the last of the great divisions of the
 earth to come under Caucasian civiliza-
 tion, giving conspicuous precedence in
 this regard to America, which, measured
 by distance, was far more removed
 from the early seat of civiliza-
 tion and power. European colonies
 have existed on the edges of Africa
 since long before the sailing of the
 Mayflower, but, while this continent has
 become the scene of the grandest civiliza-
 tion the world has known, the interior
 of Africa has remained an unknown
 land until within a few years. Since
 the explorations of Dr. Livingstone,
 Stanley and Emin Pasha, it can hardly
 be called unknown, though our knowl-
 edge of it is still very meager. Of its
 resources, it is enough to say that every
 increase of information on the subject
 adds to their value, and time alone can
 determine their extent. Africa has long
 been regarded as a land of deserts, and
 Sahara has figured in maps of that coun-
 try as conspicuously as the great
 American desert did in those of
 this country a hundred years ago. But
 the world knows now that there is no
 great American desert, and time may
 dispose of Sahara almost as completely.
 At all events, the resources of the coun-
 try as now discovered are such as to ex-
 cite the cupidity of the most powerful
 and aggressive nations in Europe.

The colonizing policy of Great Britain
 is immemorial, while that of Germany
 is of recent origin. England has always
 been extending her possessions, but
 Germany had no dependencies beyond
 the sea before 1849. England may
 well view with jealousy and alarm
 the new colonial policy of Ger-
 many, for it introduces into the
 game of territorial aggrandizement a
 new player who can neither be bullied,
 cheated or driven out. England is not
 to have her own way in Africa as she has
 in India. Since 1884 Germany has es-
 tablished protectorates over extensive
 regions in that country, and is showing
 herself fully the equal of England in
 commercial enterprise, political craft,
 unscrupulous force and all the methods
 which England has used so suc-
 cessfully in acquiring territory and sub-
 jugating peoples. In the race for su-
 premacy in Africa England will have
 a foeman worthy of her steel
 and one who will come near
 beating her at her own game. Thus far
 Germany has succeeded in establishing
 protectorates and partial authority over
 about 740,000 square miles in Africa, not
 including 300,000 square miles in east
 Africa, over which German traders
 claim to have secured territorial rights.
 The possessions and protectorates of
 England have an area of about 900,000
 square miles. While less in extent than
 those of Germany, they are more popu-
 lous and have greater commercial
 value. Neither country will yield an
 inch of what it now has, and
 both will go great lengths to ac-
 quire more. Stanley is evidently
 destined to become the leading repre-
 sentative of British interests in Africa,
 and Emin Pasha of those of Germany.
 Each will be backed by all needful aid
 in men and money, and both will bring
 to their work the prestige of successful
 explorers, large knowledge of the coun-
 try, and valuable experience in dealing
 with the natives. Both are destined to
 play a great part in the subjugation of
 Africa, and both may become the found-
 ers of new empires. Where the stake is
 so great and the players so determined the
 game cannot continue long without a
 clashing of interests and probably of
 swords. The civilization of Africa by
 subjugation will be accomplished, but it
 will not be without bloodshed. How-
 ever the contest may result, as between
 England and Germany, it will certainly
 end in the establishment of a new order
 of things in Africa, and in a great gain
 for civilization.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives
 the total of hogs packed during last
 week as 235,000 against 175,000 in the
 corresponding period last year. From
 March 1 to date the aggregate is 1,765,000
 against 1,550,000 a year ago, making an
 increase of 215,000, or nearly 14 per cent.
 For the first two months of the summer

season. During this period the exports
 of hog product have been about 35 per
 cent. greater than last year. These
 figures point to better prices for hogs in
 the near future, provided the market is
 not broken down again by an excessive
 corn crop.

THE NEWSPAPER-MADE PERSON.

The coming man—concerning whom
 all fatigued and well-regarded people
 cheerfully echo Mrs. Betsy Prig's con-
 viction that "there ain't no such a per-
 son"—is, in current Harper's Magazine,
 once more brought forward to evoke
 public interest and sympathy in Charles
 Dudley Warner's gloomy foreboding
 that his intellectual status is waxing
 shaky. That, up to date, man has en-
 joyed a pleasing monopoly of physical
 and intellectual supremacy Mr. Warner
 confidently asserts, but in contemplation
 of the many women's clubs existent, and
 his extended studies in art, literature,
 languages, botany, history, geography,
 geology and mythology, he feels com-
 pelled to apprehend for his protegee but
 a dismal and discreditable future. He
 has disquieting misgivings as to whether
 the young man of the day belongs to
 Shakespeare, Dante or Browning clubs;
 whether he meets in earnest beavies to
 study history or literary themes; and
 whether he ever digs, with patient en-
 ergy, to unearth historic or scientific
 nuggets from the encyclopedias. His
 anxious fear, in brief, is that the young
 man of the time is mentally dropping to
 the rear of the softer sex, and becoming,
 because of his less reading, a mere
 "newspaper-made person." The phrase
 is significant, and assuredly, in the
 context, not intended to convey
 anything complimentary. In the
 writer's mind, no doubt, the ideal
 being is to be considered in dwindling
 contrast to the book-made person or the
 magazine-made person. In a wider hori-
 zon, however, and to minds uninvited
 by too close confinement to magazine
 circles, the newspaper-made person
 towers above these other classifications
 and presents a combination most nearly
 in range with the possible demands of
 the most abstruse young woman's tastes
 and sympathies. Who states other-
 wise flies recklessly in the face of hob-
 bled facts. For human nature's daily
 food, which, after all, is real life, the
 wisely concocted newspaper is not to be
 out-ranked in its presentation of a
 diversified and harmonious repast.

Book-lovers are happily met if they
 have read the same books, or in the
 same lines; magazine-readers, if they
 have browsed in identical pastures,
 but the newspaper-reader is at home
 on any theme, with any intelligent per-
 son. The book-devotee very often
 dwells in remote exclusion among the
 by-gones of time; the magazine-reader
 drags out a precarious, grasshopper
 semblance of life from issue to issue, but
 the newspaper-made person, with almost
 marvelous alertness, ranges arm in arm
 with yesterday, to-day and forever,
 dripping at every pore with information,
 sweetness and light. Call him up on any
 subject, and you find him responsive at
 the other end of the wire—nature, the
 Pope, the tariff, Patti, bacteria, Bis-
 marck, earthquake, Shakespeare, the pan-
 Americans, reform dress, Browning,
 electric railways, Africa, atheism, cy-
 clones or Egyptology—any and all of the
 millions of threads in the texture of
 human affairs has he woven into his
 fiber by daily draft upon the bureau of
 live intelligence. It is, no doubt,
 possible, as Mr. Warner forbodes, that
 in remote districts, in New York, there
 exist young men who read only base-
 ball news and latest advices from the
 turf. It is equally probable that, also,
 in other remote districts, also in New
 York, there may dwell young women
 whose sole mental pabulum consists of
 fashion notes and the births, deaths and
 marriages. May their stars unite them;
 and, in the meantime, should the coming
 man not rank abreast the coming
 woman in mental equipment, the news-
 paper repudiates the responsibility of
 such catastrophe. In business at the
 old stand, it will continue to turn out,
 fold and paste, and throw upon the mar-
 ket the newspaper-made person. While
 he cannot be warranted to know all
 things, to him it shall be given to inter-
 pret, with keen perception, many things;
 and, as an all-around and thoroughly
 comfortable companion, for an evening
 or for all time, the profound young
 woman of the clubs should not neglect
 to examine him. Should she disdain
 him, ten chances to one, and good
 enough for her, she will go further and
 fare worse.

THE COMING MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The Indianapolis Musical Festival is
 an institution which has come to be re-
 garded by all classes of citizens, even
 those not especially interested in music,
 as one of the events of the year. One
 instance of this was the active bidding
 for choice of seats at the auction sale on
 Friday night. Other proofs are the in-
 creased display on every hand in the
 programme, and the matter-of-course
 preparations made for attendance. Every-
 where it is a subject of conversa-
 tion as the time approaches for its open-
 ing. The day is past for the expression
 of doubt as to the success of these festi-
 vals in an artistic sense. That
 doubt was settled with the first
 festival, with its magnificent chor-
 us and other features in keeping.
 The zeal of the singers in this chorus has
 in no wise abated since the first year,
 and with their added practice under the
 instruction of the same accomplished
 leader, there is reason to expect even
 more perfect renditions than at former
 concerts. Singers with national reputa-
 tions and acknowledged talent have
 been secured as soloists, and there is
 every prospect that the festival of this
 season will be an artistic improvement
 upon its predecessors. This prediction
 means a great deal, since the earlier
 festivals were all that had been hoped,
 and won high praise from the severest
 and most competent critics. The at-
 tention of music lovers throughout the
 State is attracted to the event—indeed,
 it must properly be regarded as a
 State and not a local affair—and
 there is every reason to expect an
 attendance that will inspire the man-
 agers to renewed efforts for another

year. All the arguments in favor of
 patronizing "home industries" are ap-
 plicable, and more, since with the man-
 agers it has been from the beginning a
 labor of love and for the public benefit,
 and an appreciative response is de-
 served. There is no appeal for support,
 however, on any other score than that
 of the merit of the entertainments of-
 fered. They will be of the best.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the School Board in cut-
 ting off German instruction in the lower
 grades is a tardy and partial movement
 toward what should have been done
 long ago. The present action is not
 only right in principle, but necessary
 for business reasons. The board is
 erecting three new school-houses which
 will be completed next fall, and will
 have to be supplied with teachers, jan-
 itors, etc. The present school fund is
 inadequate to meet this expense, and
 the school tax cannot be increased. It
 can only be met by curtailing expenses
 in some other direction, and there is no
 other expense that can be so well dis-
 pensed with as that of German in the
 lower grades. It was a question be-
 tween doing this and making a general
 reduction of teachers' salaries, and no
 friend of the schools will favor that.
 The present action does not reduce the
 number of buildings in which German
 is taught, but simply the number of
 grades, cutting it off in the grades below
 the sixth year and confining it to the
 last three years of the course and the
 High-school. For many years
 past the board has been expending
 over \$10,000 a year on German in-
 struction, with no other result but to
 cripple the schools and interfere with
 English instruction. The time and
 money given to German have been
 wasted. Judged by results, it is beyond
 comparison the most costly, extravagant
 and useless feature of the public-school
 system. Very few pupils continue the
 study for any length of time, or acquire
 a useful knowledge of the language,
 and even if they did, there is no reason
 why it should be acquired at public ex-
 pense. This is an English-speaking
 country, and no other modern language
 should be taught in the schools. St.
 Louis and Louisville have already aban-
 doned German in the public schools,
 and Chicago is discussing the propriety
 of doing so. It is only a question of
 time when every city in the United
 States will do so.

The point has been made that the
 law in regard to German instruction is
 mandatory, and that, on the applica-
 tion or demand of a certain number of
 parents, the school board is compelled
 to provide for it. The law says: "The
 common schools of the State shall be
 taught in the English language. . . .
 and whenever the parents or guardians
 of twenty-five or more children in at-
 tendance at any school shall so demand,
 it shall be the duty of the school trust-
 ees to procure efficient teachers and
 introduce the German language as a
 branch of study into such schools." Messrs. Duncan, Smith and Wilson, at-
 torneys of the School Board, having
 been asked for an opinion as to the ef-
 fect of this law, replied in writing that,
 while it was the duty of the school
 board, under certain cir-
 cumstances, to provide for the
 teaching of German so far as they
 have it in their power to do so without
 impairing the efficiency of the teaching
 in English, yet "if at any time, on ac-
 count of the lack of funds necessary to
 maintain the teaching of German with-
 out impairing the efficiency of the in-
 struction in English, the board would
 have the right to declare and to pro-
 vide for efficient teaching of the English
 language, although in so doing they
 were compelled entirely to abandon the
 teaching of German." This is good
 sense as well as good law. The prefer-
 ence must be given to English, and
 adequate accommodations and provision
 must first be made for giving all chil-
 dren the benefit of English instruction
 before the claims of German should be
 heard. In the present case, as before
 stated, it is absolutely necessary to re-
 trench in order to provide teachers for
 the three new school buildings soon to
 be completed. Cutting off German in
 the lower grades will save \$6,800 a year,
 and it is far better to devote this sum to
 English instruction than to waste it on
 German.

A WOULD-BE MARTYR DISAPPOINTED.

Sister Gertrude, the young English
 Sister of Charity, who crossed this
 country early in the winter, on her way
 to the leper community at Molokai, has
 been heard from, and is reported to be
 disappointed in not finding affairs in the
 condition she had anticipated. An-
 nated with thoughts of personal sacri-
 fice, roused by the stories told of Father
 Damien, who died in the leper settle-
 ment, this young sister resolved to fol-
 low his example. It was a noble pur-
 pose, and was, no doubt, based on a
 true religious desire to do good; but
 youth is youth, even in a nun's garb,
 and human weakness is not expelled
 from the soul of twenty years. With all
 the religious zeal and spirit of self-
 sacrifice, there was enough of the un-
 chastened nature left in Sister Gertrude
 to lead her to wish for a mission
 so difficult that the world would look
 at her in wonder and ad-
 miration, and would sound her praise
 as it had sounded Damien's. She found
 on her arrival that other sisters were
 before her, that ample buildings and
 hospital accommodations were provided
 by the government at all the leper set-
 tlements; that her surroundings would
 be comfortable, and that, aside from
 partial isolation, no especial sacrifice
 would be required of her. No other rea-
 son is given for her "disappointment"
 than these circumstances, but it is not
 difficult to understand the feelings of
 the innocent young woman. She had
 come prepared to sacrifice herself, and
 when the unexpected comfort con-
 fronted her, her exaltation of spirit
 failed. No doubt her experience is that
 of many. Zealous young missionaries
 by the hundred go out to labor among
 the heathen, inspired by the thought
 that they are about to suffer exile and
 countless deprivations for the Lord's
 sake; the praise and tears of the

friends left behind confirm them in
 this view. The world is small in these
 days of steam and rapid transit, and no
 exile is perpetual. The missionary re-
 turns to his native land in a few years,
 but, if he is honest with himself, he does
 not dwell on the sacrifices and deprivations,
 for he knows that in many re-
 spects he lives a life of greater ease and
 luxury than would have been his lot in
 his own country. The way is made
 smooth now for the servant of the Lord
 in heathen lands; governments protect
 him and powerful missionary societies
 look after his welfare. His work is not
 to be belittled as an element of civiliza-
 tion, but he is no longer the pioneer
 among savages, and must reconcile him-
 self to a life whose labors differ little in
 kind from the laborer in the home vine-
 yard.

THE WORKINGMAN'S LEISURE HOURS.

The success of certain classes of work-
 men in shortening their hours of toil,
 and the probability that the eight-hour
 day will soon be generally accepted as a
 standard for manual labor, are condi-
 tions that have given rise to anxiety
 among some good people as to the man-
 ner in which the hours of leisure so
 gained shall be spent. Fear is expressed
 lest the hours will not be employed profit-
 ably, but that the men thus in possession
 of two hours of unaccustomed liberty
 will, if efforts are not made to re-
 strain them, fall into habits of idleness
 and dissipation. The only good use to
 which the newly emancipated workmen
 can put these hours, according to these
 good people, is by "improving their
 minds." What they chiefly need,
 it is believed, is to become more intel-
 lectual, and to become intellectual they
 must read and study books. Visions of
 long lines of carpenters, blacksmiths
 and brick-masons wending their way to
 public libraries when the 4 o'clock bell
 has rung rise before the eyes of the so-
 cial reformers and guardians. Books
 are held, of course, to be the main el-
 ement in the desired mental improve-
 ment, but other factors are recognized
 as useful, and suggestions are made as
 to the desirability of helping these citi-
 zens to a broader intellectual outlook
 by means of classic music and high-art
 displays. Entire faith in the effective-
 ness of these means of spiritual
 and social elevation is expressed, and
 little doubt is suggested by the amiable
 reformers as to the entire willing-
 ness, not to say eagerness, of the
 workmen in question to engage in in-
 tellectual pursuits if the way is once
 pointed out to them.

With all due respect to the originators
 of these plans for raising the mechanic
 and his friends to a higher mental plane,
 the Journal ventures the opinion that
 their well-meant schemes and efforts
 come under the head of misdirected
 energy, and that their fears that the
 workmen will be unable to occupy their
 new-found leisure profitably are with-
 out foundation. In the first place, the
 assumption that workmen, as a class,
 naturally gravitate to the saloons in
 their unoccupied hours is unjust and in-
 sulting. Some of them drink whisky
 and need safeguards to restrain them
 from this and other bad habits, just as
 men in other occupations do, but the
 very fact that they are workmen
 is in itself a proof that they do not
 tend to profligacy. In Indianapolis, to
 go no further, the men with trades,
 the men who work with their hands
 and who have asked for fewer hours of
 labor, are men of self-respect and in-
 telligence, in many cases of good edu-
 cation, and of a character that has aided
 much in giving the city its reputation
 for good order and enterprise. It is
 altogether probable that these men will
 employ their new leisure to good ad-
 vantage. They may not form in pro-
 portion to the public libraries, nor
 flock to the art exhibition; they may
 find classic music hardly to their taste,
 and may even seem indifferent to the
 improvement of their minds according
 to the regulation manner, but it does
 not necessarily follow that the hours of
 leisure will be lost. Being good citi-
 zens, and mostly householders with
 families, it need not be sur-
 prising if they are seen to hasten
 to their families when their
 work is over and to spend the
 extra hours contentedly in their com-
 pany. If they choose to go fishing,
 to wander afield and bask in the sun
 rather than to pore over books, it need
 not be assumed that the time is wasted.
 Nature offers an inspiration that artifi-
 cial productions cannot give, and it is
 to nature rather than to art that man
 turns first and last. At all events, an-
 xiety may be dismissed. The American
 workman made good use of the time
 gained when his day was made ten hours
 instead of twelve, and he can be trusted
 with two more without fear of ill conse-
 quences.

In the absence of the full opinion of
 the Supreme Court in the Iowa liquor
 case some doubt prevails as to its scope
 and effect. The first impression made
 by the press report was that the deci-
 sion denied the right of a State by pro-
 hibitory legislation to interfere with
 liquor shipped from another State while
 it was in transit, but that as soon as it
 reached its destination or the hands of
 the consignee it became subject to State
 laws. A later view is that the original
 package can be delivered by the agent
 or consignee to the person ordering it,
 or even sold to another person. If the
 decision goes that far it will practically
 nullify State prohibition so far as orders
 and shipments from other States are
 concerned. But the full text of the op-
 inion has not come from the Public Printer
 yet, and until it does its exact effect can
 not be known. A Washington special
 says:

There is a general anxiety about Con-
 gress to see the full text. Some of the best
 lawyers of the Senate do not hesitate to
 say if the opinion is unfavorable in declar-
 ing the right of outside parties to send
 anything into a State for sale without re-
 gard to the laws of the State, that it is a
 very remarkable, if not astounding, de-
 cision. Those who are the most disturbed
 by it are still unwilling to accept the popu-
 lar version which, obtains of the scope of
 the decision, and none of them care to ex-
 press themselves as to its meaning until
 they have had an opportunity to examine
 the text of the opinion.

There is much of pleasant and refresh-
 ing sentiment in an item going the news-
 paper rounds in regard to Peach-tree street,
 Atlanta. This street, it appears, received
 its name years ago when but a cow-path
 or rural lane wound the country to the
 town. Since the city has grown and the
 multiplication of handsome dwellings has
 made it an aristocratic thoroughfare a num-
 ber of aspiring Atlantans have sought to
 have it renamed; but, to the credit of the
 city and laudable sentiment, the movement
 failed, a majority of the residents of the
 street preferring the old name. Peach-tree
 street it is to remain, and the name has
 been of green fields. Marmaduke avenue
 might look better on a visiting card, but it
 could not open the door to such a flood of
 sweet and bitter fascias. Peach switches,
 peach leaves, peach blossoms, green peaches,
 ripe peaches: Atlanta is to be congratu-
 lated in having preserved a fragrant senti-
 ment against the encroachments of a too-
 practical, work-a-day world.

SOCIETY in its upper circle is pretty
 much the same everywhere. At the Pap-
 penheim-Wheeler wedding, in Philadel-
 phia, the other day, it hung out of the win-
 dows, stood on the fences near the church
 and on the backs of pews inside the ed-
 ifice, and jostled the bride on her way from
 the carriage to